Our Washington Correspondence Washington, March 29, 1866.

Milliam Difficulties in Oroson—Meeting of the Cubin on the Subject—The Late Nigger Worshippers' Convention—Letter from Martin Van Buren—Claims of the United States Against Spain—Our Policy in St. Domingo—What

is it? de., de.

The late intelligence from Oregon, of the massacre of

the whites in that Territory by the Indians, brought together a Cable et meeting of the government to consider upon the subject. From the best inf rmail m I can obain it has been determined upon to present he matter o Congress, in an official form, urging action in the matter, and showing the beyon the present military force which is statemed in and about the district where the ders have been committed, the g vernment finds itself arless to act without the sid of Congress. The intro-

marders have been committed, the g varnment finds itself powerless to act without the sid of Congress. The introduction of a bill by Mr. Lane, of Oregon, yesterday, in the House, asking an appropriation of \$300,000 to present the services of friendly indians to pursue and combat the foc. is supposed to mese with the government approval, and may have been recommended by it. The Committee of Ways and Means, to which it was referred, will take immediate action upon it and make their report on Monday. It is probable that the President, at the same time, may send to Congress a report upon the subject, sustaining the position taken by Mr. Lane, with other recommendations for the future safety of the Ferritories.

The aigger worshippe a have had an active time of it this week, and have adjourned their convention, which was held in this city, size die. Their disease and actions have all tended to the abcommishment of the one object—the election of a President; and to astain this end, they have resolved upon issuing a circular to the people of the United S ates, inviting all classes, shades and colors to join with them in their war against the South and har institutions. During their sittings there were no apprehensions expressed as to the strength of the Know Nothings, as they designs a the democracy, is the only one against which they expect serious opposition, but this, they maintain can be overe me by the selection of proper candidases for the Presidency. One of these delegates was said to cave had in his possession a letter from Martin Van Buren, expressing himself favorably to their cause, and promising his support. I saw tals person, but could not get from him a highest favorably to their cause, and promising his support. I saw tals person, but could not get from him a highest favorably to their cause, and promising his support. I saw tals person, but could not get from him a highest prise.

The Deletioney bill, as rom and to the Huse, will other, said to be written by Beojamin F. Batler and Prosser M. Wetmore, n

or a fair answer to the question if he was in possession thry strict to be read at their F. asidential Convention, together with others, and to be written by Bealamin F. Batter and Prosper M. Wethnores, new accessions to neigerism.

The Dediciency bill, as rean and to the House, will certainly encounter serious opposition, and be made to undergo further changes and amendments, which may retard its final passage until a leter day of the session. This is to be regrested on many accounts, as there are interests involved to it of importance to the public, and which must suffer by such delay.

Our Minister at Spain, Mr. Delge finds himself unable to get a settlement of our many claims with that government, beyond the mare promise. He writes that the Spanish government have armited the justice of our demands, but that their treasury is exhausted by home demands and that they do not possess the means to pay off their indebtedness to this country just now, and ask for an extension of time. The cigan of the administration in this city has on two occasions, stated, as by authority, that an American claims on Spain had been promptly settled, whereas the land show that, with the exception of some fort; thousand collars paid in the Black Warrior asse, not a single cant has been received by any of the numerous American claims on Spain had been promptly settled, whereas the land show that, with the exception of some fort; thousand collars paid in the Black Warrior saes, not a single cant has been received by any of the numerous American claims and this particular that the part they are made upa.

There is evidently some mysterius shuffling in relation to the paper they are made upa.

There is evidently some mysterius shuffling in relation to the Deminican regolations, which and for explanation. It is known by letters received from St. Domaing, that the United States Consul as that place is representable prospectively of the Spainless connections of petitions from American and the Services of Sucker is the island, friends to t set our Senators renometrating against this Entopesan intervention. It is said that among other secantor Bear aimin is in receipt of a vary curious document bearing upon this point, from a high Dominians correctly the second of the point of the source of the point of the source of the point of the projecting upon this point, from a high Dominians correctly the point of the projecting was a second of point of the point of the projecting was and the projecting upon this point, from a high Dominian sources the last of the projecting projecting and publishing business was five and all milked the projecting projecting the projecting projecting and publishing business was five and a hilf milked the projecting projecting of the support of the projecting projecting projecting the projecting projec

have usurped the control of the House. Otherwise this Corgress is a flat, insipid and most unprofitable aggrega-tion of confusionists. The shadows of stagnation and Corgress is a flat, institid and most unprofitable aggregation of confusionists. The shadows of staguation and
decay seem to lower over the Cepision and the city—the
very functions of the government appear to have been
reduced to a state of torpisity—for of the life, ac ivity,
enterprise and aprightly—for enterprise and say years
ago, there is luttle or mothing remaining. The Capitol,
the Patent Office, Post Office and Treasury extensions are
progressing, and numerous other public and private improvements are visible here on every ham; ye, this invasion of the atti-Neuraks and Know Nothing Gatts
and Vandals of the North gives to Washington the worsal
aspects of a subjugated city, rather than the features of
the metropolis of a great and harmonious so ple.

Mark carefully the movements of the Seward fusionists
here, and their caucuses. They are laboring earnestly
for a general condition of Northern Know Nothings and
Sewardtes upon a compount deret. Their action upon
the bill in relation to the rights of suffrage in this city is
but one of many inclusions of the intended programme
of the Holy Alliance. Besties, Northern Know Nothing
votes are it dispensable to the success of even the similar
to the metal and the sum of the regular and extra approportation bills. As given out in the Harath berechofers,
there is every reason to suspect that the next administration will begin its career by borrowing a few millions
of ready cash to meet its carreet necessities.

The final adjournment will, probably, not take place
till about the mindel of next Sepannier. Be resigned
Nothing of importance is expected—from present appearances.

The Pacific Reliread project will be swemped.

ness.
The Pacific Reliread project will be swemped.
The tarin scheme of Father Guthrie will be smothered.
A River and Harbor bill will again be passed and

A River and Harbor bill will again be passel and retoed.

Nothing will be done in charging the existing naturalisation laws.

The French Spoliation bill will not be tried again.

A lively contest will occur on the perquisities to ocean mail steamers, and they may be stopped; or if not stopped, they will be extended by log-rolling combinations.

But until the Presidential Convestions of June next chair have settled the plan and the horses for the November races, the underworkings, the minings and counterminings of the various ellipse and cottenes established here to compass the public plunder of the next four years will be the order of the day. Legislation, in its emerged and proper sense, may, therefore, be considered as postponed till July.

Proposed Modifications of the Palent Laws-Patents for

Specific Terms—Extensions, de , de.

An application will be made, I understand, at the pre on of Congress, with a view to certain modifientions of the pa ent laws of the United States; also, a memorial will be presented signed by inventors and proprietors of inventions of machines, arts and designs, for which letters pa ent have been issue! by the United States, purporting to secure to the respective inventors ave right in the use and control of their produsts, for the term of fourteen years. By the constitu tion of the United States, it is provided that Congress may promote the progress of science and the useful arts by securing for limited terms, to authors and inventors, the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries. Under this grant of power Congress has, from and arts. By these ac's they have simed to secure to authors a sure and safe protection, in the exclusive sale

thereof. The patentee shall then exhibit, under oath in detail, an account of loss and profit in any manner actually to him from and by reason of the said invastion." If then on bearing of the case, and of alwares restiment, the board of severe "having a due regard to the public in erest therein," should be of opinion that the patentee had, without default on his part, failed to realize from the use and sale of his invention a reasonable remuneration for the time, labor and expense bestowed on the same, then it should be the duty of the Commissioner to renew and extend the said patent for the term of seven years.

I have been led to these remarks from the fact that there are many inventions now before the Committee on Patents asking an extension of their patents by Congress. Many of these cases are meritorious, and deserve early attention at the hands of Congress. The number of sevent tents issued by the Patent office at the present time, amounts to upwards of 42,000, most of whom will sak for an extension; and to extend these at one hundred deliars each, which, I understand, is the usual cost, we have the enormous sum of four millions of dollars, all of which goes into the treasury of the United States.

WASHINGTON, March 31, 1856. The Pacific Railroad in the House—Report of General Denver—Prospects of Success—The Southern Boute Pro-

gressing.
General Denver, of California, who has been absent for some days, is sgain at his post, and will in a few days re-port the Pacific Railroad bill from the special commit-tee of which he is the chairman. The bill provides for rallel of north latitude, one between the 37th and 43d termini of the several routes has been one of difficulty, even with the committee, and the report, I understand, will propose San Francisco as the western terminus of he southern route, while the other two will terminate

will propose San Francisco as the western terminus of he southern route, while the other two will terminate on some of the navigable waters of the Paculic—parhaps at Sasramento or Benicia. The report proposes no eastern terminus for the northern or sauthern routes, but favors a blencing of the middle route with the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad; thus making Hannibal, in Missouri, the eastern terminus of this route.

The report provides that the company unfertaking this magnificent enterprise shall receive from the government thirty sections of land per mile paying 25 cents per acre for the same), and \$800 per mile per annum for the transportation of the United States mails, troops, naval and military shores, &z. C.sonel Stewart, of Missouri, President of the Hannibal and St. Joseph read, is new here, and as ively engaged in his scrations to secure the amalgamation of his road with the middle route, as mentioned before.

There will also be a provision for a branch road, connecting the Missouri Southewestern Railroad with the great Southern route, granting to said branch treatwe alternate sections of land for each mile of road constructed, the same which was granted to the Hissois Central Railroad, and 'en years will be allowed for the completion of either route which capitalists may undertake to construct—ten years from the location of the road.

There are now many gentlemen in this city who express a willingness and a determination to construct a Southern road, and with this view Col. A. B. Gray has been employed to proceed to complete a survey commenced by him some time since.

Washington, April 3, 1856.

WASHINGTON, April 3, 1856. The Cincinnati Convention—Significant Movement—Pro-posed Union of all the Southern Delegates in Advance of the Bay-The Oregon Appropriation—Mr. Buchanan's Peace Speech at the London Mayorally Banquet a Son Topic at the White House - Ourious Developments in Con nection with the Naval Retiring Board, de., de.

A new and rather important movement has been start ed, whichlif carried out, willleave the Northern delegate in the Cincinnati Convention but little to do, by way of choosing a Presidential candidate. A secret circular has been sent to the leading democrats of each of the Southern States, proposing a union of all the Southern deligates to the National Convention, before leaving for Cincinnati, upon one man as their candidate for the Presidency. It is urged that such a step is rendered ne-cessary under the present state of things, for Southern security against Northern fanaticism, and that the safety of the South consists in the choice of some person for the Presidency on whom they can with certainty rely.

the Senate in its decision upon the question of the acts of the late Naval Board of Commissioners. I was waited upon, but a faw hours since, by an ex officer of the navy, who communicated the following particulars which, he informs me he had from one of the parties concerned: About ten days before the names of the officers in the commission were made known, Commoder—by mere accident, stepped into the private office of the Secretary of the Navy, where he saw three naval officers engaged in earnest controversy over a copy of the Naval Regisser. His entrance for a time was unnoticed, but the frequent use of the expression of mark him D., or F., or R., attracted his curiosity to a closer examination, when the book was closed, thrown aside, and friendly convergation was entered upon. This did not continue for any time before the intruding officer quietly put his hand upon the book and opened it, a movement which was followed on the part of his brother officers by a proposition to retire. Before this could be done, Commander—whele to know of the parties the meaning of the several marks which he found opposite to the names of certain officers of the navy, and among, which was his own. Some, wholly, unsatisfactory explanations were given, when the parties retired, leaving the register he now exception to be fact that each and all of the parties against whose names they were placed, have either been dismissed, which so swe to the letter D, furloughed, answering to the letter F, or retried, and that the three differes who were engaged in the examination of the register were afterwards selected an members of the Board, and by hely or on decision have been thus victin sed jind their cases decided upon somatime before the convening of the Board, and by hely or on decision have been thus victin sed jind their cases decided upon somatime before the convening of the parties alluded to. Plain lands throughout show that several of the officers who have been thus victin sed jind their cases decided upon somatime before the conven

A FEMALE ABANDONING BEE PARENT AND CHOCSING TO LIVE WITH THE SHAKERS.—It will be recollected that in the early part of the wister a young female residing with the Shaker family at Lebanon, very mysteriously disappeared, and fears were then entertained that the 'ad met with some violence. She was the daughter of the rid Lyalliof this city, who on the 4th of February. It. 7, legally bound out three of his children to the Lebanon family. Previous to the disappearance of Mary, two of the children, whe were bound out at the same time with her, had voluntarily left, and no effort was made on the part of the Shakers to retain them. Immediately upon the disappearance of Mary, the Shakers set about making a diligent search for her, and after a long time secretained that she had been taken away by her father against her consent, and under circumstances that led the Shakers to believe that she had desired to remain with them and to have them bring her back. Upon ascartaining this fact, one of the family, in behalf of the Society, appeared before Judge Robinson and obtained a writ of habou corpus, demanding the father to bring his daughter before the Judge. The process was placed in the hands of posice officer Hale, who served it and caused the parties to appear this morning, as commanded, before Judge Robinson. Mr. Lyall, accompanied by a legal rrised and his daughter, with her sister, two dhakers, their counsel, two members of the press, and a few members of the bar, were witnesses to an interesting scene which transpured in Judge Robinson in interesting scene which transpured in Judge Robinson will accompanied by a legal rised of the summon by fir. Lyall, the Judge informed Mary that she was at liberty to go either with her tather became enraged at her decidion. She left the office accompanied by the Shakers, when she promise to give to her sister, before she left the city, all the clothing she then had on.—Albany Journal, April 2. A FEMALE ABANDONING HET PARENT AND

authors a sure and safe protection, in the exclusive sale and profits of their respective works in a printed form, for each prelonged periods of time, as should, from the avails thereof, indemnify and reward the writers for their letters, to the same.

There are the rights of authors guarded, and by the yellows of the laws of Cougress is literary property in protected that invasions of only right have almost totally ceased. Hen who print see write books have property in them for 42 years by this muniment of title, as period as that whereby the land owner holds his falsest earnes by a yell expounted deed in lee to him and his beins.

By various acts of Congress patents have been granted to invasions for a specific term of fourteen years. By the lists to last act which was neased July 4, 1888, power is given to the Commissioner of Palents to Issue letters the condition of the act it is provided that in case an law nor and the said term of fourteen years. By the 18th to the first of the said term of fourteen years. By the 18th to the first of the said term of fourteen years. By the 18th to the first of the said term of fourteen years. By the 18th to the first of the said term of fourteen years. By the 18th to the said term of fourteen years. By the 18th to the said term of fourteen years. By the 18th to the said term of fourteen years. By the 18th to the said term of fourteen years. By the 18th to the said term of fourteen years. By the 18th to the said term of fourteen years. By the 18th to the said term of fourteen years. By the 18th to the said term of fourteen years. By the 18th to the said term of fourteen years. By the 18th to the said term of fourteen years. By the 18th to the said term of fourteen years. By the 18th to the said term of fourteen years. By the 18th to the said term of fourteen years. By the 18th to the said term of fourteen years. By the 18th to the said term of fourteen years. By the 18th to the said term of fourteen years. By the 18th to the said term of fourteen years. By the 18th to the

Bost on, March 29, 1816.

Boston Statistics Collected by the Board of Trade—Saip Building—Sales of Dry Goods—Manufactures of Leather—Clothing—Glass—Distilleries—Lumber—loc—Book Publishing—Shipping—Foreign Trade—More Railroad Philics—The Cumbridge Horse statiroad, etc., etc.
The report of the Buston Board of Trade, for the year ending January 1, 1866, made by Isaas C. Bates, Esq., Secretary of the Board, is a document of marked ability, and gives a very striking picture of the business of Baton, its character, extent and so forth. It appears that the total number of vessels bulls in Boston, in 1855, and in those towns which have our harber as a mailtum of

in those towns which have our harbor as a medium o communication with the rea, was twenty-two, with a tonnage of 27,877. East Boston, Charles own, Chelses, Medford and South Boston are included. The value of demestic manufactured cottons sold in Boston last year, by first bands, was \$46,700,000; of woollans, \$27,000,000. Our boot and shee and leather trade is enormous, as may be inferred from the fact that, for the year ending June 1, 1865, the value of the boots and shoes made in Massa-chusetts was \$37,468,355. The number of pairs of boots ard shors made in that year was 44,305,302. The number of men employed in this basi-ness was 43,907; of women, 32,652. The 266 tanneries of Massachusetts, during the same time, tanned 2.101.872 hides, valued at \$4.775,869. Their capi tal is \$2.273,093, and they employed 1,544 persons. The capital of 247 currying establishments is \$1,640,633, employing 1,5t0 persons, and currying leather of the value of \$6,087,737. The entire value of the leather annually used in Massachusetts is supposed to be \$20,000,000. Boston benefits largely from these businesses, and is the greatest market for the sale of books and shoes in Amerios. There are thirty wholesale cicthing establishments in Boston, which employ many thousand persons, and whose productions are of the annual value of \$12,000,000. There are seven glass works in the vicinity of the city, all owned here, and having capitals of the aggregate value of \$1,600,000; they employed 800 persons in 1855, and produced goods of the value of \$2,060,000. There are seventy-five wholesale grocery establishments, whose united capitals are \$4,500,000, being an average of \$60,000 each. In 1855 their sales amounted to \$25,000,000. We have twelve distilleries, in which are invested \$2,000,000. Last year they manufacture invested \$2,000,000. Last year they manufactured \$,638,500 gallons, valued at \$3,465,520, most of which was exported. There were imported 508,218 gallons, showing an increase of about 118,000 gallons in one year, and of about 268,000 gallons in ten years. There are sixty-three houses in the lumber business, whose capitals reach to a midin and a half, and whose annual business amounts to \$2,500,000. For the year enoing February 5, 1855, the immber received here reached to one hundred and fifty mil ion feet. There are seven india rubber companies, whose sales were \$2,200,000, and who imported 1,206,200 pounds of rubber. The capital invested in the furniture trade is \$1,700,000, and sa'es to the extent of four and e halfmillions were made in 1866. The sales of agricultural tools came up to two and a half millions, by five wholesale establishmente, which have capitals of \$750,000. The same concerns deal largely in seeds, &c. Our twelve ice companies sold 60,000 tons for city use, and experted 180,000 tons. In 1845 th's business was not so great as it now is by two thirds, but even then it was thought highly of. Five firms manufacture tobacco. Their entire capital is \$200,000, and their last year's sales were to the amount of \$800,000. There are twentyfour firms in the Western provision business, having \$2,000,000 invested In 1855 there were received here \$4,500,000 worth of beef, hegs, bacoo, lard, and pork. Seme of these concerns sarry on the business of packing provi ions. The value of the medicines, paints and dyestuffe imported in 1855 is \$14,000,000. The value of

and shead of her in the number of vessels and or men. The foreign registered tranage arrived here amounts to almost half a million of tens. We distance Pailadeiphia, Baitimore and New Orleans largely.

East Bost n and Chelses are very growing places, and must in a few years be of the capacity of is go cities.

The spring besiness opens here very promisingly, and there is every prospect that a great ceal will be done between now and the close jof next autumn. Our mechanics are receiving large orders both from home and from abread, and other business men are also at work. There will probably be much building, to meet the contantly increasing demant for bouses, comequent on the ill advised raising of railroad fares to exorditunt rates. Some of the railroad companies seem to be crased through their losses, and are having recent to measures that are of the most extraordinary and illegal character. For example, the Boxton and Providence Company have caused their Superintendent to notify the passengers that they must notify whenever they intend to be sick, unless they mean to be cut off forever after from the privilege of buying season tickets. Such is the meaning of the clumsy ukase which they have fasted, if it has any meaning. They also decare that if a passenger shall cease travelling on the road, without paying due or formal notice of his intention to do to, he shall never again be allowed to buy a season ticket without paying for one during he will esseen which e may be absent, even though it should be for a dozen year. If this is not a gross attempt to swindls, then there is no such crime as which line mines there is no such crime as which ling. These regulations have excited considerable common here, from their mines of the road that we would be for the better. There was an experimental trip made last Wednesday on the Cambridge Horse Railroad, where things worked excilently. Vestedby, there were five large cars brought in on one train, all full of passengers. The Boston Clearing House will go into ope-ation to

ger worsarspers voice for it. I should say the matter is as cast as that respectable piece of frommongery, a door nail.

The New Hampshire popular vote is 66,675, returns being in from all the towns out Albany; and allowing the vote there to be the same as it was in '55, Metcalif has \$2,132, and a plurasi y of 65 over Wells, whose vote is \$2,048. For Goodwin and all others there were 2,534, so that the majority against Metcalif is 2,499, snowing a less of rather more than 3,000 as compared with last year. The majority against the Pierce party is 2,600. The whole vote is, I believe, the largest over cast in the State. The average number of votes to each Congressional district is 22,233, or nearly double what the vote of Massachusetts was last November. At the same rate that New Hampshire voted, there ought to have been 245,000 votes casthere at our latest guternatorial election, whereas there were not mush more than half that number given. But they make a business of polities in New Hampshire, whereas with us party staugless are but secondary matters.

but secondary matters.

NAMES OF PLACES IN HONOR OF THE PRESIDENTS.—We find in the Post Office Directory the fellowing number of villages and towns where post offices are located, which have been named in honor of the various Presidents:—

Washington. 36 Harrison. 28

Washington. 38 Tyler. 7

Jefferson. 34 Polk 14

Matison. 27 Taylor. 33

Monree. 29 Fillmore. 15

Jackson. 55 Pierce. 18

Van Buren. 15

The number of counties, towns and parishes in the United States paned in honor of Washington is 169 of Jackson 132, of Jefferson 86, of Macison 62, of Monroe 71, a d of Harrison 62.

Camden and Amboy Sallroad vs. Humbug ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL, NEW YORK, March 31, 1856. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

An arrant impostor, and a practical joker, are. Mr. Editor, two individuals of the social hamisphere for whom a lentertain, I confess a strange liking. The one warms and serves to guard society; the other sharpens the wite of the unwary. But when both these traits of our capticious nature become developed in one institution, I question if the public be not a great sufferer in coassquence, and the public should put it down. I thus speak, referring at the same time to that magnificent monaroly—the ring at the same time to that magnificent monopoly—the Camden and Amboy Esilroad—which so beautifully illustrates the joint action of the aforesaid trains. You first find yourself imposed upon by it; and then to make amends, you are laughed into good nature by seme of its amends, you are laughed into good nature by seme of its managers. Scarcely two months sides I purchasel a ticket for Washington, took my seas in the six o'clook P. M., train, hoping to reash the capital early on the following morning. A few miles from Jersey City our engine was seized with a chronic disease, in which infirm condition we were tugged into Camden about midnight.

I should here add, in parenthesia, that at Bardeanowa we found a number of passengers who exhibited exceeding bad temper at having to wait so long for our train. They had, it seems, taken the moon train or Philaceiphia, under the mistaken expectation of teing sent through per the schedule of the corposition. Not duly appreciating the quality of the Camden and Amboy's promises, they found themselves agregiously mistakee. On anviving at Bordeanowa, the very politic conductor entered bandly the cars, and informed the credulous passengers that they must there remain until the six o'clock train from New York camelong. When one or two gantlemes, more incignant than the rest, demanded the cause for what they were disposed to categoast as in injectation, the conductor very conclever joke, this!

Like shepardless heep were we turned adrift in Philadelphia, the night dark, the elements waging a terrible condition, and hurting at our shelveriess based stenshing rain and fierze, outting elect. No one appeared to tell us where to go or what was to be done. The only punishment I would at that moment have inflicted on such managers was to have made them stand, hundled logether sike pigs, in the bitting storm of that might. At length a gentleman, with hat of broad brim and fierze, outting elect. No one appeared to tell us where to great man my things I thoughs very unbecoming a man of peace, heaved a heavy sigh, declared himself more than was to the skin, and enjolated all rest-loving citizens to set a selver as best they could. The Quaker, though at first invilined to fight, seemed a phicospher. We followed his advise. We go to the hottas we could; and to Provisience and the Candea and Amby raisread we returned thanks for reaching Washington on kinday night. Indeed, we regarded the delay and suspense as rather a characteristic johe of our magnificent monopoly, and arter elypting a good laugh at it, the thing vanished from our minis.

On Monday hat I had occasion, on my way from Washington to store the surface of monopoly of t

New Patents Issued.

States Patent Office, for the week ending April 1, 1856, each bearing that date:

Nathan Ames, of Saugus, Mass., for improved self-ink ing stamps.

Elward J. Baker, of Baltimore, Md., for lubricator.

Ben. G. Ball, of Nashua, N. H., for improved beach

The following patents were issued from the

Wm. F. Brooks, of New Kork, N. Y., for improvement in making seamless metal tubes.

John W. Brown, of Mt. Savage Iron Works, Md., for im provement in rolling railway bars.

Samuel Comfort. Jr., of Morrisville, Pa., for improved apparatus for removing grain from narvesters.

Heskiah Consut, of Hartford, Conn., for improvement in breech kading frearms.

steam boilers.

Augustus Elliott, of San Francisco, Cal., for improve-

George F. Folsom, of Roxbury, Mass., for improved printing press.

Wm. Furzard, of Charlestown, Mass., for improvement in cloths for lelting hat bodies and other a-ticles.

Ww. B. Gege, of Saratoga Springs, N. Y., for improvement in journal box for rauroad car axles.

Geo. G. Griswold, of Chester, Conn., for improved method of manufacturing augers.

James Harrison, Jr., of Milwaukie, Wis., for improvement in automatic steam whistles in lecomatives.

Albert V. Hill, of Hin-dais, N. Y., for improvement in alles rests.

Alde rests.

Edward Joslin, of Keene, N. H., for improved mortising Section W. La Baw, of Jersey City, N. J., for improved to boat. Vincent D. Lert, of Chelses, Mass., for improved form for spiral springs.
St.mmel Lutz, of Philadelphia, Pa., for improvement in spark arresters.

Robert Maffett of Biadford, Pa., for improvement in method of converting reciprocating into rotary mo im.

J. W. Mahan, or Lexington, It., for improved mitering

The Marable, of Petersburg, Va., for improved machine for gathering seeds or grain in the field.

Philip McManus, of Bruniwics, N. Y., for improvement in wisches.

Francis Peabody, of Salem, Mass., for improved wind wheeld.

Asabel Pierpout, of New Haven, Conn., for improved what whee,".

Asabel Pierpout, of New Haven, Conn., for improvement in soldering wire ferrules.

Calvin A Richardson, of Waterloo, Me., for instrument ir stining straw and husk beds.

Wm. Redgers and Abraham Bannon, of Bellefonte, Pa., for improvement in forge fires.

Jno. R. Less, of New York, N. Y., for improved method of varying the stroke of feeding pump for steam engines.

Jeo. Stiten, of Williamston, S. C., for improved wheelwight machine.

H. C. Spalding, of New York, N. Y., for improved lathe.

Ezra M. Stratton, of New York, N. Y., for improve-

Erra M. Stratton, of New York, N. Y., for improvement in axie boxes for carriages.

Wm. Stepaeus, of Pittston, Pa., for improvement in valve gear of oscillating engines.

S. J. Tutts, of Maineville, Ohto, for improved field fence.
Geo. W. N. Yost, of Pittsburg, Pa., for improvement "Darsan had grass baivesiers.

Alvin Barton, of Syracuse, N. Y., assignor to himself, A. R. Morgan and J. M. Parson, of same place, for improvement in door spriega.

Géo. W. O. Huygens, of St. Louis, Me., assignor to himself, Chas, Beader and D. P. Tiedemann, of same place, for improvement in bidgés.

John R. Harringston, of Dayton, Ohio, for machines for making carpet lining.

Ferdinand Kiein, of Newark, N. J., for improved skates. shates.
Wooster Smith, of South Thomaston, Maine, for fishing lead.

Nicholas Muller, of New York, N. Y., for design for clock case ircnis.

Samuel H. Ransom, of Albany, N. Y., for design for six plate stores.

Samuel H. Ransom, of Albany, N. Y., for design for parlor steves.
Samuel H. Ransom, of Albany, N. Y., for design for sives plates.
Samuel H. Ransom, of Albany, N. Y., for design for criting stoves.
Samuel H. Ransom, of Albany, N. Y., for design for sivested oven cooking stoves.

WESTERN TEXAS A FREE STATE —The San Antonio Texas has the following remarks upon this subject:

Some may look upon such an event as a free state of Western Texas as improbable, particularly at a time when such attranous efforts are being made to carry slavery into Kassas, where slavery does not now exist by positive law. Yet there is a strong probability that such an event will occur within the next ten years. Our opinion is based upon the fact that foreign immigration is greater than domestic, by at least ten to one; and upon the well-known fact that all foreign unmigration is opposed to slavery from principle, prejudice and education. And there are many of the emigrants from the oder States opposed to slavery, who quie'ly tolerate it so long as it is an institution of the State, but who will vote no savery, when the question comes up whether Western Texas shall be a free or slave State. This fact is not generally known; if so, it is not duly considered. The vote of the adopted citizens of Texas now numbers at least twoive thousand. In less than ten years it will be increased to three times that number unless the naturalization laws are charged. This increase will be in a much greater in the last of the native bogn yets. WESTERN TEXAS A FREE STATE -The San Anto-

"INANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY, April 5-6 P. M.

There was nothing particularly new or important in the slock makes to day. The tendency of prices was up-ard and an improvement was realised in most of the leading stocks. At the first board Missouri 6's advanced leading stocks. At the first bland Missouri 6's advanced & per cent; Deisware and Hudson, I; Nicaragus Trausit, &; Pennsylvania Coal, &; Galean and Gnicago, &; Gleveland and Toledo, &. The appearance of the market is decidedly more favorable. It looks as though we should have a speculative movement, of moderate force, before the lapse of many days. All apprehensions of stringency in the money market have passed away, and there is more disposition to buy streks on time Western railroad stocks must take the lead of the market. As much discrimination should be exercised in the selection of railroad investments at the West as anywhere eite, and it would be well for those contemplating purchases of this kind to closely and carefully post themselves not only in regard to the and carefully post themselves not only in regard to the location of the sines, but particularly in regard to the character of the management. So much depends upon proper management that stockholders must hereaf er pay more attention to the election of officers. There are a great many good for nothing railroads in the Western States; many no better than the worst in New England, and care must therefore be taken in making such investments. The good are very good, and the bad very bad At the second board the market was firm, with more

than the usual activity. Nicaragua Transit advanced ¾ per cent; Cleveland and Toledo, ¾; Michigan Central, ¾ Micrigan Southern, 14.

The following are te-day's transactions at the Assistant

ton, and \$50,000 from Chicago.

The gross earnings of the La Crosse and Milwaukie

Railroad Company for the month of March, amounted to 27,220 20. The Washington Star of yesterday, gives the following

the month of March, under the act of 3d March, 1865, gives the following account of land warrants examined,

The value of the importations and exportations of this port during the month of March, 1855 and 1856, was as

 
 March.
 1865.

 Demestic produce.
 \$4,807,833

 For dutisble goods.
 \$92,800

 For free goods.
 \$94,212

 Specie and buillion.
 2,298,697
 \$8,044,122 468,280 190,842 2,584,396 Total.....\$8,640,632 \$11,287,640

Excess of imports over exports...\$1,541,815 \$8,969,318 It will be seen by this comparative statement that the excess of imports over exports in the month of March, 1856, was nearly six times greater than that of the sam month in 1866. The importations in March, 1856, were greater than in any month of 1855, and were only exceeded twice in the year 1854. The highest importation in 1855 was sixteen and a half million of dollars. The exports in March, 1856, were considerably larger than in any month of 1854 or 1855. The bulk of the increase in the month this year, sompared with last, was in domestic produce.

The warrants entered at the Treasury Department, Washington, on the 3d inst, were as follo

	War repay warrants rrectived and entered			
g S	The importations	, other th	an dry goods, into t	bis port
g	during the week ending and including Friday, April 4,			
ğ	Were as follows:— COMMERCE OF THE PORT OF NEW YORK—WEEKLY IMPORTS.			
i	Quantity.	Value,		Value.
	Bristles 39 Brenzes 2	\$8,360 627	Hair cloth 10 Hats, goods 117 Honey 113 Fancy goods. 89 Guano	\$1,646 45,287
	Books 90	20,100 8,362	Honey 113	4,648 11,231
	Bankets 79 Brushes 20 Buttons 109	6.830	Guano	4,400
	Conee, tags 7.850	13,921 121,261	I rubber —	88,424
1	Chica 808		Musical 135 Mathematical 2	18,693 782
	Certon 172	6,244	Nautical 2	258
ä	Cotton 172 Coal 2,438 Clay 208 Closks 8 Corks 100	36,100 6,244 10,938 1,345 746 2,200	Optical 1 Surgical 1 Jewelry 3 Oil paintings . 68	528 544
8	Cloaks 8	2,200	Oil paintings. 68	1,561 3,092
8	Cigars —	63,687	Mustard 851 Liquore—	2,427
	Argola 52	6,120	Ale 999 Brandy 3	11,485
	Ammonia 49 Barytes 208	2,498 1,316	Beer 100	11,485 203 2,357
	Barytes 208 Barax 50 Brimstone 440	2,732 626	Beer 100 Gin 160 Porter 649	3,510
	Blea.powder.1,148	9,561	Rum 24	5,099 652
	Bicarb. soda 4,522 Cestor oil 248	18,638 7,411	Leather 49 Patent 7	9,485
d	Cit said 91	1,268 2,788	Patent 7 Boots & shoes 4	1,568
	Camphor 160 Cantharides 13	2,458	Dressed kins. 249 Undressed 237 Metal goods 102 Brass do 26	1,568 94,452 238,374
	Chickory 90 Cuobear 15	956 517	Metal goods 102 Brass do 26	6 218
	Cuobear 15 Coparbs 11 Essential oils. 11	744 880	Copper 30	4,547 3,728 13,728
	Essences 6	506	Copper 30 Per. caps 79 Sheathing 480 Cutlery 133	78,392 46,033
	Gum arabic 601	32,106 21,606	Cutlery 133 Gpps 191	46,033 37,484
	Gambier 311	21,605 5,200 4,500	Sheathing 480 Cutlery 123 Guns 191 Hardware 731	37,481 82,946 125,109
	Gum copal 98	1,573	Iron, tons2,311 Chains 108 Hoop2,700 Railroad3,570	2,935
	Magnesia 40 Naptha 13	473	Hoop2,700	5,048 23,005
	Opium 20	11,140		15,272
	Ox. seid 13 Feruyian bark 34	1,240 790	Tu:08 55 Wire 50	1,019
	Quinine?	798	Wire 50 Lead, p. 26,392	181,165
	Rhubsrb 264 Soda ash1,637	13,60. 31,633 4,429	Needles 34	12,085
	Sal soca 506 feng'n beans. 20	1,449	Plumbago 370 Steel 5,948	1,902 127,127
	Fart. acid 40	4,082	Saddlery 14	7,446
	So ph amon. 30	694	Si var ware 1 Speiter 800 Tin, plates16,105	234 2,388
ğ	Other articles — Dyewcoes, paints	3.000		129,135 29,200
	Fustic	1.421	Zipc 1.106	12,988
ă	Logwood	4,344 22,195	Old metal — Mill stones —	1,556 3,356
ì	Irdigo	10,205	Molasses 528 Paper 543	30.280
i	Colors 20	145,900 8 687 1,302	Do, hanging. 735	12,847 45,48
	Sumac 800	2,543	Pipes 297	3,682
	Yel. berries 23	58 941	Plan's 297 Spices 18,681 Seeps 1,833	15,13
	168	31,499 7,534 14,572	Seeps1,833 Sponges 48	5,891
1		14,572	Balt	8,763 6,787 6,983
1	Fruits- Currants 150	2,561	Stationery 177	6,983 17,369
١	Nuts	2,561 1,279 18,678	Sugar, hhds. 4 387 Do., bxk bgs 727 Tea chests. 58,040	272 500
1	Oranges	18,678 5,471 24,743 3,359 7,349 1,060 1 349 56,133 246,679	Tea, chests.58,040	18,704 534,277
1	Plums	3,359	Toys 4	17,747
ı	Engravings . 1	1,060	Tow	1,593
1	Engravings . 1 Enery 169 E. ware 2,050 Furs 742	1 349	Wines, ca2,016	28,219
1	Furs 742	246,679	Wh. bones	74 422 54,668
1	Furtiture 5	246,679 763 34,393 1,813	Wh. teeth	2,335
1	Felting 21	1,813	Mahogany	6,825
1	Fisx. 150 Feathers. 9 Fhecrack's 11,250 Glass 6,619 Do. ware 181	4,036 3.202	Cedar Box	1,053 3,623
1	Gless 6,619	8,940 34,106	Lumber	997 1,339
1	Do. ware 181 Do. plate 90	18 050	Wool 400	33,310
I	Mirror do 62	6,191	Flocks 309 Waste 214	6.257
I	Glue 5 Ginger 500	1,941 42,487	Esephants 2	820
I	Hemp16,004 Bair406	42,487	Total \$4,	189,376
•		,		

The steamship Fulton, from this port for Southampt and Havre to-day, carried out \$562,060 in specie, principles pally gold in bars.

By Heroson & Holmes-For the Week Ending April 2,1856. ### Hereson & Holmes—Fire the Week Ending April 2,1856.

\$5,000 Little Miami RR. Co. 6's, 1st M Bds, and int... 80
2,000 Cov. & Lex. RR. Co. 7's, 21 M Bds, and int... 65 M
4,000 Co. do. and int... 65 M
3,000 Cinn., Hami. & Dayton RR. Co. 7's 24 M Bds, STOCKS. 63 shr. Little Miami. 91%
10 Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati 101%
47 Bellefontaire & Indiana 40
100 Faton & Hamilton 23 

CATY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

SATURDAY, April 5, 1856.

Flour—Market dull, with sales of 3,000 a 4,000 barrels common to good State at 36 62½ a 58 87%, and ar rado, at 57 a 57 50. Wheat—A small lot Southern ref from the whart, at 51 72½, and a cargo prime Canadian white, sold at \$1 94. Corn dull, at 62½c. a 66c., for all grades; sales 20,000 a 30 000 banhels. Pork—Cales of 300 & 400 barrels mess, at \$16 50 a 16 62½.

Bacon active. Sales 2,000 boxes to arrive in May, sell-r's option, short mickles, ribs ip, at \$½c. for half of hem. Cotton firm. Whiskey dull.

ADVERTISEMENTS RENEWED EVERY DAY. MISCELLANEOUS.

165 CARAL STREET, SHAR VARIOK.—W. & H. VAR NOTE'S grate and feeder, kilchen range, summer range and store warercom. We have a large assortment of the acover named articles for sale, or presentable ferms, Grates and ranges set, repaired and lined: stores lined jeweliers' and brass founders' furnaces built; furnace doors lined with scap stone. A PERFUMERY, TOILET ARTICLES, PATENT MEDI cires and Yankee notions store for asic, with a favorable lease, in a spiendid thorough ore, above Duane street, for jobbing and retailing, well stocked and fitted and doing a good business; terms easy. Apply to Dr. Birddeyer, 117 Chambers street.

A S SFFICACIOUS CURR FOR CORES, BUNIONS, CAL
A lostice, nails growing into the flesh, and every disorder of
the feet, by a new and peculiar method, without cutting, or
without causing the slightest pan.

Boneisur LAVI, of No. 50 flis the de Rivoit, Parts, and Se,
5 Cocduit street, Bageni street, Lendon, Burgson Chiropodia
to the Emperor of France and the Boyal Family of Sagland,
awing been specially invited to New York to attend some
distinguished families, inviseds remaining here, and may se
ouraulted daily, Sundays excepted, at his office from 10 till 4
o'clock.

SOPIES OF TRATINOMIALS.

ocamined daily, Sundays excepted, at his office from it till a o'clock.

(From his Imperial Majesty Napoleon III., Emperor at France.

Je certific que M. Let ictieve los cors avec use extrema hebitet.

Je certific que M. Let ictieve los cors avec use extrema hebitet.

Je certific que M. Let ictieve los cors avec use extrema hebitet.

I certify that Dr. Levt has cured me some month ago of several troablesome butions, without the sever pain, and which have annoyed me butions, without the sever pain, and which have annoyed me many Just Bakks.

Fur an Exception of the several troablesome butions, without the sever pain, and which have annoyed me many Just Bakks.

Fur an Exception of the several troable two several troablesome butions, without the several troablesome to the majestry of Great Britaks.

Fur Ever has most attitude surfaced two several from my feet, without giving me the slightest pain.

No. 9 Queen street, May Fair, London, March 2, 1836.

Unsolicited by Mr. Levi I beg is ver to testify to his successive with the several troable two the several rom ladies of the highest rank) can be seen by favoring him addition to the above authenticated testime relais, many housands more in his possersion (canons which are several rom ladies of the highest rank) can be seen by favoring him with a call athis office, 91 was the versels and out.

DeligeWater Paint—The Best are troaded out out.

DRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION—AT THE BRUSH Dactory, 337 Fearl street, Franklin square. All articles sold at the lowest factory prices. Pant brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand. Hackine brushes made to order.

JOHN K. HOPPEL. URK OF CORNS BY MADAME BERHARD, NO. 167

Bowery east site, between Broome and Delances streets, Madame B. respectfully informs the public tast she has reduced her price, in order to enable svery one to be froe from tain, and feels confident in promising that she will remove corrs, but fore, pails grown in the fiesh, &c., without causing the least pair or inconvenience. Persons on be attended to at their home, or at Madame B's residence, from 1 usul 7 o'clock P. M.

O'cloca F. M.

GAS FIXTURES AND FITTING.—CHANDELIERS AND
brackets from the manufactories of Cornelius & Baker,
and others, of the latest designs. BROWN & HELMS.

68 East Thirteenth street, ore door west of Broadway. TOUTU WE'S ARW AND VERY SUPERIOR ARTI I do to want of the wants of every always ready to use and admirably suited to the wants of every wants of a wants of every wants of the want

O'IL.—BOILED OIL. 75 CRATS A GALLON; BUILDING root and france oil, 50 cents a gailon; bleached bot ed oil, for purely white \$\frac{1}{2}\$ per gallon; oil varnish, for china gloss, \$\frac{1}{2}\$ per galon. Pamis for buildings, feares, roofs, \$\frac{1}{2}\$ c. 15 c. HOW CARRS AND METAL SASHES.—COUNTRY MKEchants and others, can find a large sassriment of every
lyle of show cases at the very lowest prices. Also, motels
salt manufacturing in all its branches, 12 Fark plans, six
diors west of Broadway and 12 Canal street, between droadway and Centre street; size 250 South Wells street, Chicago.
A. J. CAMPBELL.

CHOWGASES.-SCHMIDT & BROTBER'S MANUFACTORY
And Wareroums, 10.5 Forth William street, near Frankor', New York and 77 West Third street, clincinnsti, Ohio A
arge asyor innert constantly on hand. Old showcases taken in
each nge, Orders promptly executed. CRGABS.- O. CHEKES, NO. 31 BROADWAY, UP Stairs has for sale several involces of Havans, domestic d German egars, which must be cosed out immediately, to ay advances. Cash furchasers are offered great loduce-ments.

THE OWNER OF A GOOD STORE, NEAR THE OITY, wishes to form a connection with a house is New York, to be permanently supplied with all the goods saleable in a family grocery store. All transactions cash. Address till Westerday, the 9th test, H. H., Herald office.

THE VESTRIS BLOOM.—MURDER WILL OUT—ALL.
The false representers of the Vestris bloom are buried.
The original preparer is alive, and all who were not hundled bugged, bought of first 8. Spencer feel Houston street. The series of the representers had an article that was composed of the most roles near substances, injurious to the vestris and complexion. The Vestris bloom—the original Vestris blor m—is composed of othing but will benefit both. Sold only by Mrs. 6. Spencer, 461 Houston street.

del Houston street.

VARONE'S RIROTRO-CHEMICAL BATSS—PROF.

Vergree, the discoverer of the process for extracting metals from the human body, is at 710 Broadway. These baths not only extract metalic medicines from the human system, but are peen larly efficacions in relieving those suffering from the manifering from the limbs. So. The Protessor kinneif gives bid undivided attaction to pasients. Special department for laddes. Theory explained to students, at 710 Broadway.